

the material importance of American ships returning Huerta's expected salute. It was officially stated at the White House that Huerta had made no such demand. But earlier in the day Mr. Bryan told diplomats that such a demand had been made, and that the thing was settled on the basis that the American ships would return the Mexican salute. Mr. Bryan has now informed Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who will tell Huerta, that the thing will be done.

Nice Way Out for Huerta.

Persons here who know Huerta feel that this provides a graceful way out for him. It will put him in position to object to his own people, who might object to his trucking to the United States, as they would deem it, that the salute involves only an exchange of courtesies, and that, in fact, the salute by American vessels is tantamount to recognition of his administration. Critics of the administration say that the importance of the whole question is to sustain American honor and the prestige of the flag, and that this result would not be accomplished unless Huerta were made fully to realize that he is being punished for an affront.

An aspect of the whole Mexican situation, which is not without importance, is news received at the State Department of a split between Generals Carranza and Villa, the rebel leaders. The report has come from several quarters, and State Department agents are now making an investigation to ascertain the facts.

It is the State Department's intention to procure satisfaction from the



NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY.
(Photo copyright by International News Service.)

certain objection from Europe. America's right to halt foreign commercial vessels would be established only in the event of the United States declaring war against Mexico. Then com-

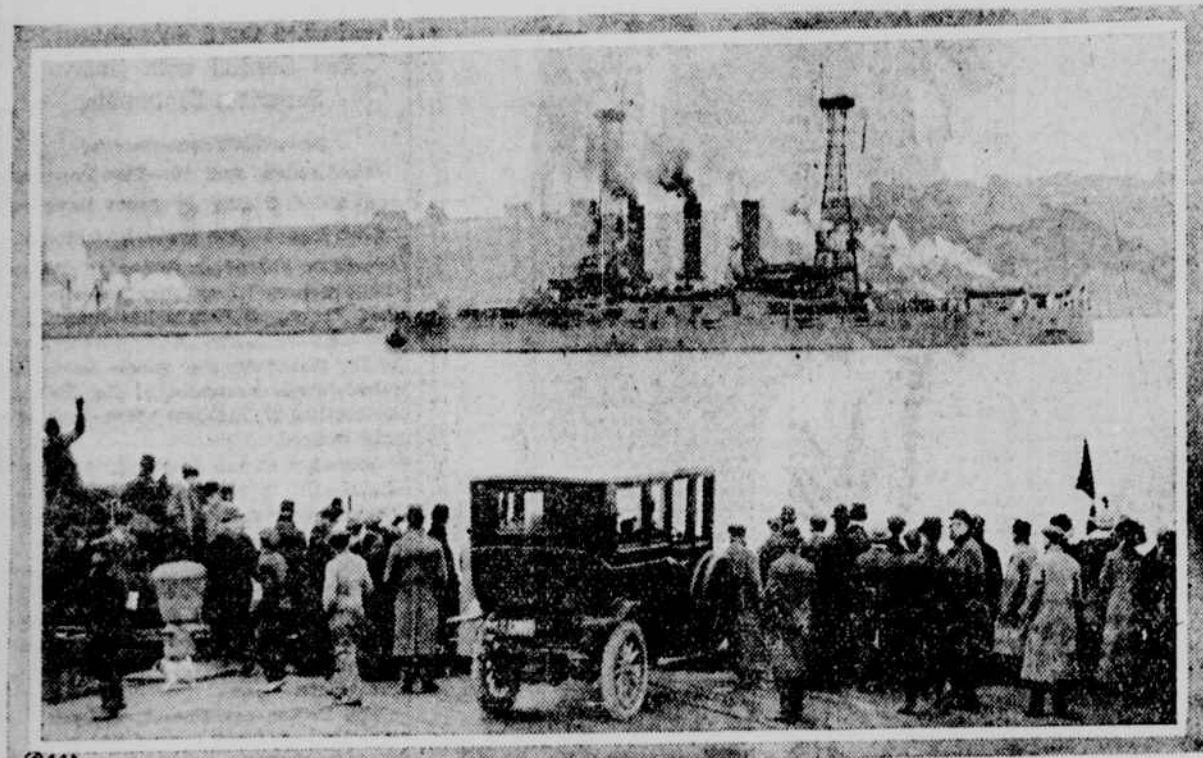
informed that late in January Mr. O'Shaughnessy was reprimanded by the Department of State for being too cordial with Huerta. This fact has been known in Washington for some weeks and has been quietly discussed. Diplomats of American and other services take no pains to conceal their astonishment that this step should have been taken. They think it remarkable, and tremendously to Mr. O'Shaughnessy's credit, that he has succeeded in maintaining any sort of relations with Huerta, in view of the attitude of his government toward the Mexican President.

Should Reward Charge.

As one American diplomat said to-day: "Why, O'Shaughnessy ought to be made a minister for his work in Mexico City." The American fleet started for Tampico. It was learned to-day, with no specific instructions as to what to do after it got there, and with no time limit having been set on Huerta for the firing of the salute. The President, however, looked up all the precedents, calling on the Counselor of the State Department to prepare a list, and is now deciding what he will do if Huerta fails to respond to American demands.

With war still a possibility, even though more remote, it is of interest that the War Department has no facilities for increasing the regular army beyond 130,000 men. Legislation has been urged providing for a voluntary force, and a bill to that end has already passed the House. It originated with Representative Hay, chairman of the House Military Committee, and will now be pushed through the Senate, being on the Senate calendar. This will afford a volunteer force of sufficient enlisted strength, with provisions for commissioned personnel, to meet any emergency which might confront the army in Mexico.

THE LOUISIANA SAILING FOR TAMPICO.



Constitutionalists for the maltreatment of Spanish subjects. Further representations have been made by the Spanish government concerning the safety of its nationals at Saltillo and Monterrey, towns which are expected shortly to fall into the hands of Villa. Spain fears that these subjects will be driven from the country, as were those at Chihuahua and Torreon, and their property confiscated.

Rabals Selling Cotton Here.

Reports which have reached here show that cotton to the value of nearly \$10,000,000 has been seized by Villa at Torreon. This is now being shipped to the United States, where the rebels are selling it. The Spanish government had advised its nationals to endeavor to ascertain the points of shipment of the cotton, its destination and the consignees, and then to establish suit in the courts of the United States to recover possession of their property. The case promises to be greatly complicated, involving the seizure by an armed rebel force of property in a war zone in a foreign country.

The prospect of a settlement of the Tampico incident without drastic action was jubilantly received by some officials of the administration. Mr. Bryan simply exuded good humor, and all day long he carried his old expansive smile. Only the vicious cold which still clings to him prevented him from being radiantly happy. The relaxation of the tension of the situation, will doubtless make it possible for Mr. Bryan shortly to take his contemplated trip to Florida, whither his doctor has ordered him. There is no doubt that Mr. Bryan is suffering severely, and his friends are anxious that he get away from Washington at the earliest possible moment.

A "Pacific Blockade."

President Wilson made it clear to callers to-day that as a measure of retaliation against Mexico the thing called a "pacific blockade" would be inadequate. A "pacific blockade," for which there is no very definite provision in international law, would provide simply that American warships would intercept and stop all commerce with Mexico. To this there would be

mercy to the enemy's ports could be stopped. If war were not declared, other nations would insist that the United States had no right to halt their vessels, and the objection undoubtedly would be sustained.

What will be done in the event of action is the actual seizure of ports and custom houses. Whether such action will extend to custom houses on the American border depends on the extent of the intervention which the President thinks necessary.

Huerta's firing a salute to the American flag does not make a forward movement toward the settlement of the whole situation impossible. In fact, it improves the President's position, in the opinion of those observers who are in close touch with the administration. It is declared that the kind of intervention following drastic punishment for the insult to the American flag would be the worst kind. It would be belligerent intervention, and the action would enable Huerta to rally to his support many Mexicans who otherwise would remain pacific and possibly neutral.

Basis for Action.

With the salute fired, the President can avoid a show of belligerence, can declare that his intentions are entirely pacific and that his only desire is the restoration of peace in Mexico. Upon that basis American action in Mexico would meet with far less opposition from the Mexicans themselves than if intervention followed the use of the men or guns of the Atlantic fleet in warlike action.

There was much amusement here to-day when members of Congress with whom the President talked reported that he was much vexed with the conduct of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City. These members, whose reports are accepted despite official denials, declared that the President said that he would recall O'Shaughnessy were it not for the fact that to send another chargé d'Affaires to Mexico would involve recognition of the Mexican government.

It has been a matter of much comment in Washington that Mr. O'Shaughnessy has succeeded in carrying out an exceedingly difficult task, in fact one of the most difficult that ever confronted an American diplomatic officer, in an admirable manner.

The correspondent of The Tribune is

One of the problems confronting the legislators, and upon which the experts disagree, in the pending bill is the period of enlistment. At the instance of Senator du Pont there is a provision for a four-year period of enlistment. Others are in favor of having the enlistment period for the duration of the war, whether it be for four months or excess of four years. Thus, there would be no difficulty arising from wholesale discharges and the requirement of re-enlistment or new enlistments at the end of four years, possibly in the midst of war. This is considered important, and it is expected the bill will be amended to meet this new condition.

Plans to Invade Mexico.

The Army War College has been for some time at work on plans for the military invasion of Mexico. This work was begun about two years ago, and was completed in all its details some months ago. Confidential information has been used in the preparation of maps showing all the roads and paths in the mountainous sections.

Much information has been acquired regarding the location of camps, water supply, especially dangerous areas where an enemy might be lodged, and so on. It is estimated that a force of 300,000 men would be necessary to occupy Mexico for the purpose of maintaining law and order, and it is one of the possibilities of having the army undertake a scheme of pacification similar to that successfully established in Cuba.

There is this distinction, however, according to army officers, between the two instances: In Cuba the majority of the people welcomed the army as a deliverance from disorder; in Mexico, it is surmised, there will be a combination of the present warring elements to resist what will be regarded as a common enemy. That constitutes a phase of the situation which adds to the difficulties, and would be certain, the experts maintain, to lead to continual clashes which would not have the seriousness of battle, but would be perilous in that they would have the form of guerrilla warfare.

With the army increased to its war strength of 130,000 men it would be necessary to raise a volunteer force of 250,000. This might be done by increasing the army by legislation adding to the number of regiments of cavalry or infantry, but that is a process which the House and Senate would not be too quick to approve, for the reason that it might mean a permanent increase, which Congress opposes. There would, therefore, be a preference for volunteers as a means of augmenting the regular establishment.

The militia, according to the opinion of the Attorney General, is not available for duty outside of the United States, but pending legislation aims to make it available along lines which would incorporate the militia commands into the army under certain requirements of organization which some of these troops now lack. With volunteers there would be no difficulty in having the proper organization, and it is expected that some of the national guard commands would go into the volunteer force as units, including the enlisted men and officers.

"Advices from Tampico," said a statement from the State Department, "are to the effect that the warehouses of the Agencia Comercial, destroyed in the late attack on Tampico, were the property of the Mexican government. It is said that while the buildings were of little value, the merchandise stored in them by the Agencia Comercial was worth half a million pesos."

Herkimer County Clerk Guilty.

Herkimer, N. Y., April 16.—A jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Graham Smith, former county clerk, charged with retaining fees while in office. This is the first conviction in the Herkimer Court graft cases. Sentence was deferred.

What Says Ben Franklin To-day?

PICTOGRAPH NO. 27.

APRIL 17, 1914.



BEN FRANKLIN SAYS:

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Address.....

PICTOGRAPH NO. 27.

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Date..... 1914

The New York Tribune,
New York City, N. Y.

Enclosed is \$..... for which send me the items marked below.

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Record Book and All Back Pictographs... 70c.

Back Pictographs No.....

Send money in stamps, postal or express money order, or check.

MORE WARSHIPS RUSH TO SEA DESPITE SETTLEMENT

The Louisiana Cheered as She Leaves New York Harbor—Wireless Messages Report All's Well on Badger's Squadron and the Michigan.

[By Wireless to The Tribune.]

On Board the Battleship Michigan, at Sea, April 16.—The battleship Michigan anchored in the river off Deepwater Point, near Wilmington, last night, got under way shortly before daylight this morning and is now proceeding directly to Tampico. She will not stop at Hampton Roads, as was first indicated.

A gale of wind was blowing when she left the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, and the waving handkerchiefs of the women folk left behind at the dock were all but shut out by the driving rain.

The weather was so thick it was soon impossible to see the ranges, and as the channel is narrow the fast fighting ship, after drifting down stream some twenty miles, came to anchor. She is now steaming easily at twelve knots and should cover the 1,600 miles between League Island and Tampico in about seven days.

The officers of the Michigan and all but the newer men shipped hastily after the Navy Department order was sent out know Tampico well, as it was only three months ago that the Michigan left the tropical waters to which she is now steaming.

Badger's Ships Speeding South.

On Board the Battleship Arkansas, at Sea, April 16.—The United States battleship squadron, composed of the Arkansas, the Vermont, the New Hampshire and the New Jersey, was off Charleston this afternoon.

The battleship South Carolina, which was intercepted by wireless en route from Santo Domingo, will join Rear Admiral Badger's command off Key West on Sunday morning.

An inspection of field equipment and landing gear was made to-day. The ships are making about 12 knots an hour.

Newport, L. I., April 16.—The cruiser Tacoma arrived here to-night, after steaming twenty-four hours through storm, heavy seas and fog, on the way from Boston to Tampico. Although swept by several great waves, the cruiser was not seriously damaged.

Commander Twining said he would be ready to proceed to-morrow morning, after taking aboard a draft of seamen and coal passers from the naval training station.

Key West, Fla., April 16.—The battleship South Carolina arrived here to-day en route to Tampico. She left Port-au-Prince, Hayti, yesterday. Coaling was begun immediately after her arrival here.

New Orleans, April 16.—The supply ship Culgoa sailed to-day to join the Atlantic fleet off Tampico.

Rushing More Battleships.

Boston, April 16.—Work is being hurried on the cleaning of the battleships Virginia, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Georgia at the navy yard here, in view of the announcement from Washington

that these vessels of the third division of the Atlantic fleet are to be sent to Mexico. The Virginia, flagship of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, commanding the division, left the drydock yesterday, and it was planned to dock the Georgia to-day.

Some of the guns on the Georgia are to be replaced and large supplies of stores are being taken on board all four ships. Rear Admiral Beatty was expected to arrive from Washington to-day.

Seattle, Wash., April 16.—Orders were received to-day substituting the cruiser South Dakota for the cruiser Pittsburgh as the ship which will convey 500 marines to the Mare Island Navy Yard. The cruiser Albany has been ordered made ready for sea, but has not been ordered to sail.

The Louisiana Sails.

The battleship Louisiana started for Tampico yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, swinging down the North River through saluting tugs and reaching the outer harbor, where the battleship Ohio fired a single gun in salute, fell in her wake and headed for the open sea. The Ohio will leave the Louisiana at Philadelphia, where she goes into reserve.

The bluejackets were somewhat cast down when the news reached them just before sailing that Huerta would fire the salute. All day in anticipation of coming war they had sent coal aboard the fighting ship at the rate of one hundred tons an hour—and they sang and shouted while carrying the sacks. Every inch of the Louisiana's bunker space is filled with 2,200 tons of coal—her capacity. Between that and hundreds of tons of provisions, including some four thousand pounds of potatoes, calculated to make stews that encourage fighting, the Louisiana rode deep. Her draft was 28 feet 4 inches.

Captain L. F. Cooper, who will take command of the Louisiana when she reaches Mexican waters, arrived on board at noon. Captain J. H. Gibbons, now in command, will be transferred to the Utah.

Over in the Navy Yard the rush to put the twin Dreadnoughts Texas and New York in seagoing condition kept up through the day. The Texas is almost ready and the New York, the latest and biggest of the battleships, which went in commission two days ago, will be ready for anything in ten days. Late in the afternoon the supply ship Celtic, loaded with provisions, left the yard for Mexico.

TAKE AMERICANS IN FIGHT

Villa Orders Investigation of Capture of Newspaper Men.

Torreon, Mexico, April 16.—Five newspaper men, said to be Americans assigned to the Federal troops, are reported to have been among the prisoners captured at the battle of San Pedro. On receiving this information General Villa sent a newspaper man with his own force to investigate, with instructions that the prisoners be treated with respect.

Ben Franklin Quiz Corner



PICTOGRAPHS SOLVED BY VARIOUS METHODS

Careful Thought on Pictographs Ultimately Produces Correct Solutions.

So much discussion about systems of solving the Ben Franklin Quiz pictographs has come to the ears of the Quiz manager that he himself has become ambitious along those lines.

Here is a system that can be unqualifiedly recommended as the best. It may not be so ingenious or wonderful; but it is a safe, sure way of arriving at the correct answers of the pictographs. First, study each pictograph carefully. Regard all of its essential features. If conversation appears, consider it.

Then, from all the various points which you have gathered from the pictograph, formulate your own idea as to what kind of saying is represented. Suppose a pictograph shows a drunken man sitting in stupid pose against a store front—a crowd of jostling young fellows surrounding him. You can easily see that the saying represented by this pictograph tells something about the disgrace in drunkenness or the disrespect awakened by drunkenness.

Keeping the imaginary saying in mind, go through Poor Richard's Almanack, or down in the Record Book or in a notebook all the sayings which touch upon or near your idea. Even though a saying applies but remotely, put it down. Your search through the Almanack may yield some ten different sayings, and you have the absolute assurance that among these ten is the correct answer.

Now to eliminate the incorrect answers. Compare again each saying with the pictograph. If one doesn't fully cover the pictograph discard it. But if you cannot satisfactorily eliminate a saying keep it as a possible answer.

In most cases you will quickly be able to sift your possible answers down to one. And you will know that one answer is better than any other. But where your first trial at a pictograph results in bringing forth several answers equally accurate in your opinion let the pictograph rest a while. Let your ideas mature before fixing on one or all as your solution. Try again the next day; you will find that you have a clearer conception of the pictograph and will be able to eliminate more sayings.

Continue this process till you've reached the answer or answers upon which you decide to base your hopes of an award.

You will be able to solve some pictographs to your entire satisfaction in a few minutes. Others may take a little longer. And several may require a week's attention. But keep everlastingly at it. By the end of the Quiz you may have as perfect a set of solutions as is necessary to capture that \$1,000 first award.

TWO HELPS FOR QUIZZERS.

All sayings of Benjamin Franklin used in the Quiz are contained in the special edition of Poor Richard's Almanack, which The Tribune offers to entrants at 40 cents, 45 cents by mail. Cloth bound and well printed.

The Record Book permits an entrant to submit as many as six solutions to each pictograph without purchasing or sending in any pictograph coupons. It is also very convenient. On sale at the office of The Tribune, 65 cents, 70 cents by mail.

Address all communications to Ben Franklin Quiz Department, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, Telephone Beekman 2000.

QUESTION BOX.

F. B. E., New York City.—(1) "Fish" would be the substance of one thought. "Victors" would be the substance of another thought. (2) In submitting a saying of several thoughts as a possible solution use the full saying.

Henry Plate, Flushing.—It will be necessary for you to send in your address before we can send your supplies.

E. L. W., Kingston—Key in Record Book covers seven different pictographs.

"A Constant Reader"—(1) Record Book eliminates the necessity of purchasing extra papers or pictographs. (2) Winners will not be decided by percentage. In the case you outline A would win, as he solved the largest number of pictographs correctly.

W. J. S.—No.

E. B., Norwalk, Conn.—You have the correct interpretation. A pictograph may represent but one thought of a saying. If this saying is considered a correct solution it should be submitted in full.

S. W. L., Newark.—They are sold at the regular rate of The Tribune—five cents for each Sunday, one cent for each daily.

O. A. T.—Your suggestion will have no bearing in deciding the prize winners. Solving pictographs correctly will count.

Mrs. T., Flushing.—Pictographs 1 to 22 are given FREE with the purchase of an Almanack this week only.

J. G., 80th St.—If you are not a relative you are not considered a member of the family.

P. K.—The data pages are for your convenience if you wish to use them. The judges will consider the checking sheet only.

"Nickelton"—Our Record Book makes that provision.

"Jackie"—See full saying.

A. T. W., Saranac Lake—Yes.

I. O., Broome St.—Question A: You can if you wish, but we do not guarantee that the correct titles to our pictographs are contained in your edition. (B) You are to use your own judgment in that respect.

M. C. R., 143d St.—(1) No pictographs need accompany the Record Book. (2) The pictograph is a part of the coupon. (3) If you submit a saying of several thoughts as a possible solution use the full saying. (4) Question 3 covers that point.

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This coupon, when presented while purchasing Poor Richard's Almanack (40 cents, 45 cents by mail), entitles you free to pictographs number 1 to 22, inclusive.

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If mailed address BEN FRANKLIN QUIZ DEP'T, The New-York Tribune.

STRIVING TO SAVE LEO FRANK'S LIFE

Two Sets of Lawyers Make Move for Appeal in Atlanta Slayer's Case.

Atlanta, April 16.—A possible basis for appeal in the case of Leo M. Frank, under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, to the Supreme Court of the United States was made to-day in a motion for annulment of his sentence, filed in the Superior Court here. The motion charges that the presiding judge at

Frank's trial advised lawyers for the defense that in the event their client was found guilty it would be unsafe for him to be in court when the verdict was announced, and that this was in violation of the Federal Constitution.

The motion was filed by a local law firm hitherto not connected with the case, and attorneys who have been in charge of Frank's defense said the action was taken without their knowledge, they said, having completed preparations, they said, for filing within a few hours a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

In the event of a denial of the motion for annulment, appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of Georgia, which probably would delay the case several months.

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Nature has provided an ideal Laxative Water that will purify your blood, keep your stomach and intestines clear and promptly relieve Constipation. Don't take a drastic Purgative water which drains you and makes you feel weak and listless. Take a mild, gentle and pleasant natural laxative which gently stimulates and effectively operates without bad effects.

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